

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Resume of the Business.

On Thursday the House surpassed all records in the expedition with which it passed the pension appropriation bill. Usually one of the most fruitful themes of acrimonious partisan debate, it was passed in twenty minutes without criticism, although carrying \$145,233,830, \$4,000,000 more than the act for the current year. The House then began consideration of the bill to incorporate the International American Bank. This project was recommended by the Pan-American Congress in 1889. An agreement was effected for a vote at 3 o'clock Friday. It was supported in debate by Messrs. Brosius (Rep., Pa.), Adams (Rep., Pa.), Lacey (Rep., Iowa), and Walker (Rep., Mass.), and opposed by Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.), Jenkins (Rep., Wis.), Driggs (Dem., N. Y.), and Bartlett (Dem., Ga.). In the Senate the urgent deficiency appropriation bill making provision for the army and navy for the next six months displaced the Nicaragua canal bill, preventing even the taking of a vote on the question of the postponement of the latter measure until after the holidays, as had been intended. The deficiency bill was passed after a spirited discussion, turning principally on the point of keeping the volunteer soldiers in the service.

The bill to incorporate the International American Bank was buried under an overwhelming adverse majority of the House on Friday. The debate upon the measure, which opened Thursday, was concluded at 3 o'clock. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, made an argument in its support. The other speakers on Friday were Hill of Connecticut in its support and Messrs. Bell (Pop., Colo.), Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.), Maxwell (Pop., N. H.), Madley (Dem., Ga.), and Swanson (Dem., Va.) in opposition. The vote by which the bill was defeated stood 103 yeas to 148 nays. The bill to extend the customs and revenue laws of the United States over the Hawaiian Islands was passed without opposition. The bill, Mr. Dingley explained, carried with it the civil service laws relating to appointments in the customs and revenue service in Hawaii.

Saturday in the House was devoted to the Indian appropriation bill, which was passed substantially as reported. This is the third of the appropriation bills to pass and it clears the calendar of the big supply bills. The Senate was not in session. Monday was session day in the House, and several bills were passed, the most important of which was the bill appropriating \$350,000 for the Philadelphia exposition of 1890. The vote was exceedingly close. It had but two votes more than the necessary two-thirds. Bills were also passed under suspension of the rules to authorize the distribution of the assets of the Freedmen's Bank, to enlarge the scope of the Fish Commission to include game birds, for the relief of the Fourth Mounted Arkansas Infantry and for the relief of John W. Lewis, of Oregon. The Senate had a busy day, and there were several important speeches. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, spoke against the Vest resolution, which declares that the United States has no power to acquire territory. Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, and Mr. Hale, of Maine, exchanged divergent views upon the subject of a commission of Senators to visit Cuba. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to. The Senate then took up the Nicaragua canal bill, and Mr. Berry (Ark.) spoke upon his amendments to the measure.

The House resolution providing for adjournment of Congress from Dec. 21 to Jan. 4 was adopted by the Senate without division on Tuesday. Mr. Gallinger favorably reported Mr. Proctor's resolution providing for a committee of Senators to visit Cuba and Porto Rico with a view to ascertaining the conditions on the islands and reporting on them, with recommendations. Senator Teller then addressed the Senate upon Mr. Vest's resolution declaring that under the constitution no power is given to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies. Several private pension bills were disposed of, after which Mr. Elkins called up the bill relating to the registry of foreign built vessels in this country. At 2 o'clock the Nicaragua canal bill displaced the registry measure, and Mr. Caffery spoke in opposition to it. The debate on the agricultural bill was signaled by the first speech in the House on the question of annexation of the Philippines. Mr. Williams of Mississippi submitted a general argument against their annexation. After Mr. Williams' remarks the agricultural bill was passed. It carried \$3,636,322, or \$7,120 more than the current law. Adjournment for the day the conference report on the army and navy deficiency bill was adopted.

The last session of the House before the holiday recess was held on Wednesday and lasted but an hour. The Bailey resolution directing an investigation of the fight of the members who volunteered in the Spanish-American war to seats in the House was adopted, and several bills of minor importance were passed. One of these provided for holding terms of the District and Circuit courts at Hammond, Ind. The absence of a quorum of the Senate saved Senator Proctor's resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of Senators to investigate the conditions in Cuba and Porto Rico during the approaching long recess of Congress from decisive defeat. An effort was made by Mr. Daniel of Virginia to obtain consideration for the resolution, but his motion mustered only eight of the thirty-eight yeas cast. No business of importance was disposed of at Wednesday's session. Only some routine business, including the passage of a few private pension bills, was transacted. Adjournment was taken to Jan. 4, 1890.

Sparks from the Wires.

Prince Henry of Prussia opposes the building of railroads in China by Americans.

The United States cruiser Raleigh sailed from Manila for New York, via the Suez canal.

Fifteen thousand silk operatives at Colfeld, the German silk manufacturing center, are on a strike.

Marquis Ito of Japan is reported to have said that there is no man in China capable of saving the empire from collapse.

BIG FIRE AT TERRE HAUTE.

Loss of Property by Conflagration Estimated at \$1,000,000.

The worst fire in the history of the city of Terre Haute, Ind., occurred Monday night. The blaze started in the big show windows of the Havens & Geddes Company, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods and notions. It is supposed that a live electric wire set fire to cotton with which the window was decorated, and before the blaze could be extinguished the fire spread to the decorations of evergreens in the store and the building was wrapped in flames in an incredibly short space of time. A conservative estimate of the damage is \$1,000,000, and the following firms are the losers:

Havens & Geddes company.....\$500,000
Bretting & Miller, furniture.....25,000
Wiley & Co., the corner.....100,000
Terre Haute Shoe Co., wholesale.....150,000
Albrecht & Co., retail dry goods.....50,000
United States Baking Company.....50,000
The man & Schuess, drabbers.....50,000

There were a number of small concerns which were utterly annihilated in the fall of the rear wall of the Havens & Geddes wholesale house, and the loss in their case will more than bring the total losses up to the \$1,000,000 mark.

The fire started at 5:30 o'clock, when half the employees of the establishment were at their homes for supper. There is a force of 300 or more in the retail department of the establishment and had the entire force been present the loss of life would have been frightful. As it is, Kate Maloney, a clerk in the notion department, sprang from a window in the second story and sustained injuries from which she will probably die. Miss Luelle Ferguson, a clerk in the same department, jumped just before Miss Maloney, but was caught by some men who were watching for her. She is internally injured, but will recover.

Louis Kramer, the trimmer, who was in the show window when the blaze started, is frightfully burned about the head and arms. When rescued from the burning building he was insane from the pain and begged to be killed. Firemen Austerloo, Walsh and Slay were badly injured in the falling of a floor in the Albrecht building and are now in the city hospital. The fire department worked admirably and there were many narrow escapes among the men.

BRYAN ON ISSUES OF 1900.

Declares that the Money Question Will Be the Issue.

Col. W. J. Bryan arrived in Washington from Savannah. In an interview concerning the Democratic issues of 1900, he said:

"I should say the money question, undoubtedly. I believe the Chicago platform still embodies the sentiments of the mass of the American people. I can see no reason for a popular change of mind on any of the issues defined in the last national platform. The fact that people are talking about the war does not necessarily indicate that they have abandoned former ideas which have no reference to the war. People can discuss matters of temporary interest without forgetting their political views and abandoning their political principles."

KISSER HOBSON BUSY.

Merrimac Hero Indulges in Wholesale Osculatory Exercise.

Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac episode, who is now becoming better known as a kisser than he is as an officer of the United States navy, kissed 417 maids and matrons at Kansas City, before journeying west for new fields to conquer. The kissing bee took place at a public reception.

In Chicago, Lieut. Hobson was kissed by 163 Chicago girls at the Auditorium. Incidentally he lectured about the war and the sinking of the Merrimac. The osculatory ordeal followed the lecture, when the announcement was made that any one who wished to greet the lieutenant could come up on the stage.

CLAUS SPRECKLES GIVES AID.

Subscribes \$20,000 for Destitute Farmers of California.

The terrible destitution among the small farmers in the southern part of Monterey County, Cal., has led to a general public movement for the relief of the suffering. The farmers are not only out of food, but out of seed to grow crops and have no means of getting relief, as dry weather for two years has completely ruined their crops. They have appealed to Gov. Budd for aid, but as he has no fund from which he can render aid a special fund will be subscribed. Sugar Millionaire Claus Spreckels gave his check for \$25,000, and others are contributing in proportion to their wealth.

WOMEN KILLED AT FIRE.

Fatal Blaze in Fashionable Residence District of New York City.

Two women were killed and another so severely injured that she will die as the result of a fire in the mansion of C. H. Raymond at West End avenue and Seventy-third street, New York. Mrs. Raymond, who jumped from a second-story window with Mrs. Underwood, is fatally hurt. C. H. Raymond and the servants were rescued by firemen.

Raleigh Is En Route Home.

Admiral Dewey has cabled the Navy Department that the Raleigh started from Manila for New York by way of the Suez.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Many discharged soldiers have been employed in New York shoveling snow. The estate of Leland Stanford of San Francisco has paid nearly \$7,000,000 in debts and legacies.

The next national encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Philadelphia Sept. 4 to 9 next.

Kate Holden, colored, who was said to be 117 years old, died in the almshouse at Hartford, Conn.

John Wallace, after a year's imprisonment at Sing Sing, N. Y., under a ten years' sentence on a charge of robbery, of which he was innocent, has been released.

It is reported from Chicago that Joseph Leiter is at the bottom of a movement for the organization of a milk trust, which is "to regulate the price of milk on the price of butter."

During the first nine months of 1898 there were 2,220 miles of new railroads constructed in the United States. This exceeds the total mileage of any entire year since 1863.

A. H. Long, a tenant on the Adam Decker farm, near Nittany, Pa., this year raised 1,228 bushels of corn on scant eight acres of ground. This would be 153½ bushels to the acre.

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP.

DREADED INFLUENZA IS AGAIN PREVALENT.

People Suffering from Widespread Attack of the Disease—Its Presence in New York and Chicago Causes Alarm—Many Cities Visited.

Grip is epidemic in Chicago. Cold weather, followed by a rise in temperature and a warm rain, brought about a siege of influenza, severe colds and sore throat and lungs that has not been equalled since the epidemic of 1891. The public is warned against the disease and the health authorities state that with the people alone rests the question of its seriousness this year. In consequence of the caution necessary on the part of the public to prevent a spread of the disease, a warning bulletin was issued by the health department. The last epidemic of this disease in Chicago, together with the impure water diseases, increased the total deaths from 21,869 in 1890 to 27,754 in the epidemic year, 1891—an increase of more than one-fifth—and numbers of the survivors have never since regained their former condition of mental and physical health.

In New York the epidemic of grip has assumed great proportions. Deaths from grip, pneumonia and bronchitis show a tremendous increase. It is believed that 125,000 persons are afflicted. The fire department is in danger of being crippled by a heavy increase of the sick list due to grip. The police department is also affected. Business firms and manufacturing concerns employing large forces are suffering. In one large office building where 900 people work, 300 were sick. The disease is also prevalent in Brooklyn and Long Island towns, and in several of the cities of New Jersey, such as Newark, Elizabeth and Hackensack.

There are at least 40,000 cases of grip in Baltimore. The drug stores have been more crowded than the Christmas goods establishments. In some of the public schools the attendance has fallen off one-half. Work in factories and business in the large stores is impeded by the sickness of operatives and employees. The disease is generally in a mild form, although there has been some fatal cases. At Annapolis and other towns throughout the State the disease is epidemic.

The disease has also invaded the national capital and many Government employees are sick. Something of an idea of the extent of the epidemic may be gained from the following list of cities which have made reports:

City	Cases
New York	125,000
Philadelphia	50,000
Baltimore	40,000
Dayton, Ohio	5,000
New Haven	5,000
Yale College	400
Total	225,409

History of the Influenza.
Influenza, or grip, made its first appearance in New York City in December, 1889. It had been prevalent for some time in Europe, which it had invaded from the direction of Russia. In Russia it was said to have come from the east, and it has been stated that it is epidemic in China, along the banks of the Yellow river, where there are frequent inundations, and where it is looked upon as "marsh fever."

The first onset in New York was extremely severe, the number of deaths from all causes rising abruptly from 762 for the week ending Dec. 28, 1889, to 1,202 during the succeeding week, and 1,424 for the week ending Jan. 11, 1890. From this point the epidemic gradually declined, until in the week ending Feb. 8 the mortality was again normal, only 75 deaths having been reported. The entire epidemic thus lasted about six weeks.

The second onset began in the latter part of March, 1891, the number of deaths from all causes reported during the week ending March 28 being 895, for the next week 1,216, for the third week 1,347, and for the fourth 1,208. This epidemic lasted about eight weeks.

E. A. HITCHCOCK NAMED.

He Will Succeed Mr. Bliss as Secretary of the Interior.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock has been appointed Secretary of the Interior to succeed Secretary Bliss. At present he is in Russia as United States ambassador, to which position President McKinley appointed him in 1896. He is a personal friend of the President and is a lineal descendant of Col. Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga fame.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock was born in Mobile, Ala., September, 1835. In 1860, at the urgent request of relatives engaged in business in China, he left for that country. Mr. Hitchcock remained in China twelve years. He returned through India and remained two years on the continent, a considerable portion of the time being spent at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Returning to St. Louis in 1874, Mr. Hitchcock engaged actively in business until accepting the post in Russia.

Told in a Few Lines.

Rain has broken a protracted and damaging drought on the California coast.

It is expected that Gen. Lee will eventually be given absolute authority in the province of Havana.

The remains of a number of human skeletons, encased in armor of at least 200 years ago, have been unearthed near O'Neill, Neb.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

There are now United States troops in every province in Cuba except Matanzas, and those assigned to that province will be there by Jan. 1.

WHO NAMED IT "OLD GLORY?"

Claim that the Flag Was First So Called by a Yankee Skipper.

Our flag, the stars and stripes, was named "Old Glory" in 1831 by a Salem skipper, one William Driver, at that time captain of the brig Charles Doggett. Just before the brig left Salem a young man at the head of a party of friends saluted Captain Driver on the deck of the Doggett, and presented him with a large and beautifully made American flag. The captain christened it "Old Glory." He took it to the South Pacific, and years after, when old age forced him to relinquish the sea, he treasured the flag. Captain Driver removed to Nashville, Tenn., in 1857, and he died there in 1886. Previous to the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South "Old Glory" was hung to the breeze every day from the window of his house, but when the bullets began to zip and the odor of gunpowder to taint the air, the old flag had to be secreted. It was kept out of sight, inside of a great bed comfortable, until Feb. 6, 1862, when Brigadier General Nelson's wing of the Union army appeared in Nashville, and Captain Driver presented it to the general to be hoisted on the capitol.

It was run up, and Captain Driver himself did the hoisting. He watched it through the night, and a heavy wind coming up, he took it down and sent a new flag in its place. The original "Old Glory" was beginning to ribbon. The second flag owned by Captain Driver was given to the Ohio Sixth, when that regiment left Nashville for home. It was placed in the rear of a baggage wagon, where a mule nosed it out and devoured it. The original "Old Glory" was preserved, and after the death of Captain Driver, it was presented to the Essex institute at Salem, where it may now be seen.—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

THE YOUNGEST CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Frederick C. Brown, of the Iowa, Who Went to Manila.

Chaplain Frederick C. Brown, who went on the Iowa on her long cruise to Manila, has the distinction of being the youngest chaplain in the navy. Chaplain Brown was appointed to the service last April, being at that time pastor of the Unitarian Church of Middleboro.



REV. F. C. BROWN.

Mass. He is a fluent speaker, never using notes of any sort, and having a rapid and forceful delivery that always make his addresses interesting. He is 25 years old and a native of Brooklyn. He graduated from the Meadville, Pa., Theological Seminary. During the war he was on the United States steamer Columbia, where he was very popular with the men.

Sure to Get It Mended.

"It is strange that I can't get my wife to mend my clothes," remarked Mr. Bridle, in a tone of disgust. "I asked her to sew a button on this vest this morning, and she hasn't touched it."

"You asked her?" said Mr. Norris, with a slight shrug of his shoulders.

"Yes. What else should I do?"

"You haven't been married very long, so perhaps you'll take a tip from me," answered Mr. Norris, with a fatherly air. "Never ask a woman to mend anything. That's fatal."

"Why, what do you mean?"

"Do as I do. When I want a shirt mended, for instance, I take it in my hand and hunt up my wife. Where's that rag bag, Mrs. Norris? I demand in a stern voice. 'What do you want a rag-bag for?' she says suspiciously. 'I want to throw this shirt away; it's all worn out,' I reply.

"Let me see," she demands.

"But I put the garment behind my back. 'No, my dear,' I answer. 'There is no use in your attempting to do anything with it.'

"Let me see it," she reiterates.

"But it's all worn out, I tell you."

"Now, John, you give me that shirt!" she says, in her most presumptuous tone.

"I hand over the garment."

"Why, John Norris," she cries, with womanly triumph, "this is a perfectly good shirt. All it needs is—"

"And then she mends it."

Australian Aborigines.

Last year there were in New South Wales, Australia, 3,422 full-blood aborigines and 3,663 half castes. Twelve years back the full-bloods numbered slightly more than double the half castes, but since then they have decreased at the annual average rate of 40, against an average annual increase of 86 half castes.

Maudie—Funny what curious eyes some people have! I showed my new photograph to the Nellisons to-day. He said it was awfully pretty, and she said it didn't look a bit like me. Edith—So it seems that husband and wife can think alike, doesn't it?—Boston Transcript.

When a woman's husband is present, her invitations to friends to come and visit her are 50 per cent. less cordial than if he were absent.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Odd, Curious and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

To Continue the Strife.
"Having had a taste of war, Lieut. Huggins seems to want more of it."
"Why; has he decided to go into the regular army?"
"No; but he is going to get married next week."

Mamma's Idea.
Little Harry—Mamma, what's a Baecannallan revel?
Mamma—That's a polite name for those social events your papa's club gets up every little while.

No Inducement There.



"Ah! young lady, I was young and beautiful myself once, and then I never refused a poor woman."

"Well, the result isn't exactly encouraging."

A Possible Remedy.
"Cyrano should have married."

"Why?"
"It might have improved his nose to have it held down on the matrimonial grindstone."—Chicago Record.

A Suggestion.

"I think the names 'Yale' and 'Harvard' should be given to two of our regular war ships."
"Well, what's the matter with Vassar?"—Puck.

Does Just as Well.

"My employer is so queer; I can't tell when he's pleased."
"Well, you can tell when he's displeased, can't you?"—Chicago Record.

Identified.

Little Albert—Pa, who were the seven sleepers?
Pa—They were the first policemen that we have any record of.

Hardly Ever Quiet.

Dollie—Was it a quiet spot where you kissed Mollie?
Chollie—No; it was on the month. Chicago Journal.

Sometimes.

She—Are you a vegetarian?
The Poet—Yes, off and on.—Puck.

The Last Word, of Course.

He—Don't you believe that in the majority of divorce cases the woman was to blame?
She—Of course, I do. She should never have married. Philadelphia Record.

The Man to Talk To.

Judge—I don't want to see you here again.
Prisoner—I wish you'd say that to the policeman. Somerville Journal.

An Iconoclast.

Miss Tommey—Mr. Bunting is a singular man.

Miss Filkins—How so?

Miss Tommey—He says he doesn't like golf.

Miss Filkins—But lots of men don't like golf.

Miss Tommey—Yes, but Mr. Bunting says he don't care who knows it.—Judge.

A Foregone Conclusion.

"What a tall girl Brigham's daughter has grown to be! She must be six feet at least."

"Yes, but she's a mighty nice girl and the little fellow that's going to marry her will be a lucky chap."

"Who is he?"

"Don't know."

"But you just spoke of him as a little fellow."

"Well, being a tall girl, she wouldn't marry any but a little fellow, would she?"

Doubtful Compliment.

"By Jove, I'm awfully glad to see you here, Miss Brown. When I first came in I felt quite nervous—everybody looked so awfully clever."—Punch.

Jealousy.

First Venerable Man—I met old Bill Jones just now, and he had the assurance to tell me that he felt